

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

2009 Hornum, M.B., J. Measel, and C. Heidenrich
Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 18HO284 for the Proposed Development of the Hoddinott Property, Howard County, Maryland.
Submitted to Coscan/Adler Limited Partnership

Library ID No: 95000813 Catalog/Shelving ID: HO 118

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
Frederick, MD 21701

Sites examined:

18HO284

NRHP Eligible: ☒

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I ☒

Phase II ☒

Phase III

Project Justification:

This report describes a 2008 Phase I and Phase II project in Clarksville, Howard County. The archeological work was carried out in anticipation of new residential development of the Hoddinott property. The property encompasses nearly 89 acres, which were to be developed into a new residential community of 150 dwellings known as the "Enclave at Tierney Farm". Private residential lots would range between 6,000 and 14,600 square feet in size, with 53 acre set aside for open space. Development of the property was contingent on receipt of a US Army Corps of Engineers wetlands permit and, thus, Section 106 review was carried out to ensure adequate consideration for historical and archeological resources.

Project Objectives:

Phase I
-Identify surface and subsurface cultural resources

-Assess the preliminary significance of identified resources applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Phase II
-Make explicit determinations regarding the nature, age, and function of Site 18HO284.

-Identify the horizontal and vertical boundaries of 18HO284.

-Make an explicit assessment of the integrity of 18HO284.

-Define the proposed impact to 18HO284 and make management recommendations.

Research Potential:

The evidence for both horizontally distinct and vertically intact deposits associated with the historic component of Site 18HO284 suggests that it can contribute significant data on time-specific farmstead development, spatial distribution of farm activities, refuse disposal patterns, and the socio-economic status of site inhabitants. Hence, the historic component at the site appears to retain the potential to address significant research issues. To date, the property has not been developed and the site remains preserved.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2017 Hornum, M., K. Kosack, K. Grandine, and A. Darling
Phase III Archeological Data Recovery at Site 18HO284 for the Proposed Enclave at Tierney Farm Project, Howard County, Maryland
Submitted to Hoddinott, LLC

Library ID No: 95002949 Catalog/Shelving ID: HO 141

Research Firm/Institution:

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Sites examined:

18HO284

NRHP Eligible: ☒

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III ☒

Project Justification:

Subsequent to the approval of the data recovery plan, it was determined that no State or Federal permits, funding or other regulatory factors required site impacts to be mitigated by data recovery. However, Hoddinott LLC decided to proceed with the data recovery efforts in the interest of contributing significant data to the archeological and historical heritage of Howard County and the State of Maryland.

MAC Accession: 2017.039

Project Objectives:

The data recovery efforts at Site 18HO284 were directed towards recovery of data related to occupation of the site from ca. 1753 – 1865 that were connected with the themes of the Agriculture, Architecture/Landscape Architecture, and Society/ Culture.

The field methodology for data recovery at Site 18HO284 was designed to provide an adequate sample of the refuse disposal patterns and to uncover and excavate associated sub-surface features.

Research Potential:

Data recovery attempted to answer three questions:

1. What types of refuse disposal patterns have been employed at the site? Did they change over time? Do they reflect different activity areas within the farmstead?
2. What types of subsistence strategies were employed by site inhabitants?
3. What is the socio-economic status of site occupants?

The first research question addressed the types of refuse disposal patterns, and whether they changed over time and reflected different activity areas at the site. The data recovery indicated that refuse pits were employed at the site beginning in the 1830s and continued to be a method of refuse disposal into the twentieth century. No evidence for intact sheet midden deposits was encountered. Thus, there was little indication of changing refuse disposal patterns. In terms of the spatial arrangement of farmstead activities, most refuse disposal was situated south of the dwelling, with a lesser amount to the north.

The second research question related to the types of subsistence strategies employed by site inhabitants. The quantity and variety of archeobotanical materials from the site during data recovery were so limited that no specialized analyses were undertaken. However, faunal remains were numerous and were analyzed in detail. The highly repetitive nature of the deposits across all of the time periods of site occupation was indicative of a longterm dietary tradition. This tradition was based on a staple of pork and oysters supplemented by beef, chicken and mutton.

The final research question concerned the socio-economic status of the site inhabitants during its period of significance, ca. 1753 – 1865. The period of Denton Miller's ownership (1849 – 1872) was represented by only about four scalable ceramic vessels. The remainder of its ceramic sub-assembly included largely non-diagnostic body fragments that were inadequate for further vessel analyses. Glass, metal, and other categories of materials were limited and were mainly non-diagnostic portions or architecture-related artifacts such as nails. Consequently, no detailed analyses of the artifact assemblage from features dating from the ownership period of Denton Miller were undertaken.

By contrast, the period of Howard family occupation (ca. 1753 – 1849) provided an abundance of various types of artifacts from intact deposits, and was subjected to detailed socio-economic analyses. Most of the intact contexts from this occupational phase appeared to stem from the 1830s – 1840s demolition of a detached kitchen and the filling of refuse pits with its debris and that from formerly sheet midden materials near the kitchen. The socio-economic status evident in the ceramic and faunal assemblages from the cultural features of this period were not suggestive of a high status family like the Howards, but instead of lower status individuals. Therefore, it is plausible to understand the assemblage from the Howard period cultural features as related primarily to the enslaved African Americans who had resided there.

While it was not possible to preserve 18HO284, its excavation during the Enclave at Tierney Farm Project will ensure that the archeological data from the site will be available to both the scientific community and the general public for studies related to the historical heritage of Howard County and the State of Maryland.
